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Revolution in France.

(From the Baltimore Sun.)

The late excitement in political and financial circles in London and New York, occasioned by rumors of revolutionary outbreaks in Paris, and the fabricated report of the death of Napoleon, connected with the threatening discontent lately evinced in various ways by the enemies of the Emperor, naturally caused the mind to recur to the singular disturbances which, since the allies imposed Louis XVIII. upon France, has been the process by which France has changed her rulers.

Charles X., who succeeded his brother, Louis XVIII., in 1824, was never able to make them forget that he belonged to that Bourbon family whom they had twice hurled from the throne, and the nation was all the while restive under the yoke. The king appointed known opponents of liberal principles to every place in the ministry, and it was the remonstrances of the press which at last, fifteen years after the overthrow of the first empire, brought the hostile elements into collision. By the advice of his ministers the king issued a decree prohibiting the publication of any such journals or pamphlets but such as were authorized by the government. This was on the 25th of July, 1830. On the 26th the obnoxious ordinances were placed on the walls of Paris; that night barricades were formed in the streets; on the 27th the people and the royal troops came in collision in various places; on the 28th there was more and more fighting; on the 29th the king fled from the city, abdicating in favor of his grandson, the Duke of Bordeaux, who was to be recognized under the title of Henry V. But the people only answered with the cry of "Down with the Bourbons." This Prince is now living, and is still regarded by the old Bourbon party as the legitimate sovereign of France, under the title of Henry V. It may be well to remember that in the contest by which Charles X. was dethroned the armed force in Paris upon which the king could rely did not number 10,000 soldiers, and that Paris, in insurrection, can furnish 200,000 fighting men.

The revolution of 1830 was consummated by the establishment of a constitutional monarchy, under the new dynasty of Orleans, by calling Louis Philippe to the throne by a small minority, not exceeding a third of either the Chamber of Deputies or that of Peers, which, in the language of the historian Alison, "at the dictation of a clique in the antechambers of the Duke of Orleans, disposed of the crown to a stranger to the legitimate line, without either consulting the nation or knowing what form of government it desired." It was on the narrow base of these votes in the chamber that Louis Philippe was disposed to found his monarchy. In 1848 he met the fate of Charles X. The prohibition of public gatherings of the people to discuss political affairs, led to the introduction of large dinner parties, called "banquets," to evade the prohibition, and the prohibition of them, in turn, led to the uprising of the people. Although Louis Philippe held Paris with a thoroughly armed force of 100,000 men, it ended in the king signing this little paper: "I abdicate in favor of the Count de Paris, my grandson. I trust that he will be more fortunate than I." The abdication, as in the case of Charles X., came too late, but the Orleans party is still zealous in efforts to re-establish the monarchy in his person.

Louis Napoleon, Emperor of the French, was born in Paris, on the 20th of April, 1808. Charles Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, which is the name he received, was the third son of Louis (one of the brothers of Napoleon I.), King of Holland, and Hortense, daughter of Josephine. Hortense was a woman of superior talents, but the marriage with Louis Bonaparte was a forced, ill-suited match, both the parties being averse to it, and yielding most reluctantly to the considerations of state by which it was urged. The eldest son died in infancy, and the other two children, of which the Emperor was one, were declared, by a decree of the Senate, the heirs to the imperial throne, should Napoleon and his elder brother die without children. This decree was submitted to the acceptance of the French people, and was adopted by 3,521,675 votes, there being but 2,579 in opposition.

After the battle of Waterloo, the mother, Hortense, retired with her family to Angsburg, and afterwards to Switzerland, where her son's principal tutor was a Frenchman of strong republican principles. He attended for a time a military college, where he made some progress in the science of gunnery. In the revolutionary movements of 1831, in Italy, he and his brother took an active part, and his brother died in that year, a victim of his anxieties and fatigues. The death of the Duke of Reichstadt, in 1835, left him the successor of Napoleon, and from that time he is said to have fixed his eye upon the imperial position, writing various works to demonstrate the necessity of an emperor to the republican organization of France. In 1836 he proclaimed a revolution at Strasbourg, which was a failure, and he was taken prisoner and sent to this country. He landed at Boulogne with a similar purpose in 1840, but was again made a captive and sentenced to perpetual imprisonment in the fortress of Ham. From this prison he escaped after six years and took refuge in England. When the French revolution of 1848 drove Louis Philippe from his throne, Louis Napoleon repaired to Paris, and was chosen a deputy to the National Assembly, and after a stormy debate, was admitted to his seat, taking the oath of fidelity to the republic. In May, 1850, he was chosen President. In 1851, the Legislative Assembly, which refused to pass several bills urged by him, was denounced as factious, and on the night of the 21 of December he executed his famous coup d'etat, dissolving the Assembly, and sending the leading members to prison, while, at the same time, a decree was put forth ordering the es-

tablishment of universal suffrage and the election of a President for ten years. Under this decree he was again elected, and he then began to prepare for the restoration of the empire. In November, 1852, the people voted to revive the imperial dignity in his person, and he was declared Emperor, under the title of Napoleon III. In January, 1853, he married Eugenie, Countess de Teba, a Spanish lady, by whom he had a son born March 16th, 1856.

The death of Louis Napoleon would deprive France of the wisest and most practical of its rulers for many centuries, and Europe of the only one of its kings who has been endowed by the hands of the Creator with the faculties of royalty. The immediate consequence might be another revolution, with consequences to France and the rest of the continent which no one can foresee. Under his reign, France has made greater progress in material development than any nation in Europe.

NEW MEXICO AND ARIZONA.—In an article favoring the immediate building of an Atlantic and Pacific railroad, over the 35th parallel route, the Boston Post and Statesman says:

"Next comes New Mexico, on whose broad table-lands is to be found sustenance for countless herds of cattle and sheep. This is *par excellence* the grazing region of the continent, including, as it does, the whole of northwestern Texas. On the thirty-fifth parallel of latitude, the fertile land stretches for a distance of three hundred miles farther than in any of the higher parallels. Irrigation has done much for the Valley of New Mexico, and in scientific hands is capable of doing much more. Two crops a year are by no means unusual. A very large population can be supported on its productive soil. Arizona is intersected in its turn by this railway line, a most remarkable repository of silver and gold mines which the Mexicans have worked in their rude way for two hundred years past, and which were worked by the Aztecs before them. As a gold and silver producing State in the future, Arizona promises to take and hold the lead. She has been kept back thus far in development by two causes,—inaccessibility and the disturbances of hostile Indians; but both of these hindrances will be removed by the construction of this projected railway. Not one of our mineral bearing Territories on the Pacific slope is richer at all points than is Arizona, and in respect to climate it cannot be matched by any State or Territory on the continent. When a system of irrigation shall have been applied to the valley of the Colorado, it is prudently estimated that a wider expanse of territory will be fertilized than that reached by the waters of the Nile, while the climate and the soil are equally conducive to a high state of productiveness.

We endorse every word of the above, and in addition, assert that as a grazing country, Arizona is unsurpassed.

ON PLANTING WHEAT.—The following, from a recent report of the Department of Agriculture, may be of service to those of our farmers who have not yet sowed their wheat:

"It is worthy of careful mention and notice, that in every locality where wheat suffered from freezing, those fields that are planted with the drill are comparatively unscathed, while the broadcast sowing is in a miserable condition. It is also found that thorough tillage enables the thrifty and well rooted plant to endure the action of the frost, while the carelessly sown wheat is ruined."

WYOMING TERRITORY COMMENCES at the intersection of the 27th meridian of longitude west from Washington, with the 45th degree of north latitude, and running thence west to the 34th meridian of west longitude, thence south to the 41st degree of north latitude, thence east to the 27th meridian of west longitude, and thence north to the place of beginning. These boundaries take from Utah Territory important portions around Fort Bridger. The new Territory is mainly carved out of the western part of Dakota, and it has Montana on the north, Utah and Idaho on the west, Colorado on the south, and Nebraska on the east.

OUTRAGEOUS.—The Sacramento Union of a recent date, is responsible for the following:

A strange story was in general circulation in the city yesterday, on good authority, which would indicate most outrageous conduct on the part of one of the parties thereto. It runs to this effect: The wife of a citizen quarreled with her sister several months ago, and they have been at variance ever since—Sarah, the sister, who is unmarried, going to work as a domestic in the family of a well-known merchant. On Saturday Sarah received word from her sister that she had heard from a relative, and if she (Sarah) would call, she could read the letter. She went to the house, was pleased to find her sister de-voted to "making up," and they became quite sociable. A child of the married sister was lying ill at the time, and its mother asked Sarah to take it a while. She did so, fondled and kissed it. The mother then informed her, in a manner indicating great gratification, that the child had the small-pox! Convinced that she was the victim of a diabolical trick, Sarah left the house, went to that of her employer, and informed the lady of the house of the circumstance, refusing to go in, for fear she might communicate the disease to the family; then went to the office of a physician, got thoroughly vaccinated, hired a room, and is awaiting the result of her sister's treachery.

The Persians have a saying that "Ten measures of talk were sent down upon the earth, and the women took nine."

Table Talk and Opinions of Napoleon the First.

Speaking of his early attachment for Made-moiselle du Colomprel, Napoleon said "We were the most innocent creatures imaginable. We contrived short interviews together. I will remember one which took place on a midsummer's morning, just as the light began to dawn. It will hardly be believed that all our happiness consisted in eating cherries together."

During the siege of Toulon, one of the agents of the convention ventured to criticize the position of a gun which Napoleon was superintending. "Do you," he tartly replied, attend to your duty as a national commissioner, and I will be answerable for mine with my head."

An officer entering Napoleon's room, found, much to his astonishment, Napoleon dressed and studying.

"What!" exclaimed his friend, "are you not in bed yet?"

"In bed?" replied Napoleon, "I have finished my sleep and already risen."

"What, so early?"

"Yes," continued Napoleon, "so early. Two or three hours sleep are enough for any man." Napoleon had a great contempt for the effeminate young men of his time. He exclaimed one day: "Can it be that upon such creatures fortune is willing to lavish her favors? How contemptible is human nature!"

When Barras introduced Napoleon to the convention as a fit man to be intrusted with the command, the president asked:

"Are you willing to undertake the defence of the convention?"

"Yes," was the reply.

After a time the president continued:

"Are you aware of the magnitude of the undertaking?"

"Perfectly," replied Napoleon, fixing his eyes upon his questioner; "and I am in the habit of accomplishing that which I undertake."

"Good God!" Napoleon said in Italy, whilst residing at Montebello, "how rare men are. There are eighteen millions in Italy, and I have with difficulty found two, Dandolo and Mel-zio."

Just before his marriage, Napoleon received the appointment of commander-in-chief of the army of Italy, he was then twenty-six.

"You are rather young," said one of the directors, "to assume responsibility so weighty, and to take the command over veteran generals."

"In one year," Napoleon replied, "I shall be old or dead."

"We can place you in command of men only," said Carnot, "for the troops require every thing, and we can furnish you with no money to procure supplies."

"Give me only men enough," Napoleon answered, "and I ask for nothing more; I will be answerable for the result."

"My extreme youth when I took command of the army of Italy," Napoleon remarked afterwards, "made it necessary for me to evince great reserve of manners and the utmost severity of morals. This was indispensable, to enable me to sustain authority over the men so greatly superior in age and experience. I pursued a line of conduct in the highest degree irreproachable and exemplary. In spotless morality I was a Cato, and must have appeared such to all. I was a philosopher and a sage. My supremacy could be retained only by proving myself a better man than any other in the army. Had I yielded to human weakness I should have lost my power."

At the first interview between Napoleon and the veteran generals whom he was to command, Bonaparte undertook to give the young commander some advice. Napoleon who was impatient of advice, exclaimed: "Gentlemen, the art of war is in its infancy. The time has passed in which enemies are mutually to appoint the place of combat, advance hat in hand, and say: 'Gentlemen, will you have the goodness to fire?' We must cut the enemy in pieces, precipitate ourselves like a torrent upon their battalions, and grind them to powder. Experienced generals conduct the troops that are opposed to us! So much the better! So much the better! Their experience will not avail them against us. Mark my words, they will soon burn their books of tactics, and know not what to do. Yes, gentlemen, the first onset of the Italian army will give birth to a new epoch in military affairs. As for us, we must hurl ourselves on the foe like a thunder-bolt, and smite like it. Disconcerted by our tactics, and not daring to put them into execution, they will fly before us as the shades of night before the uprising sun."

Napoleon sent the celebrated picture of St. Jerome, from the Duke of Parma's gallery, to the museum at Paris. The Duke to save his work of art, offered Napoleon two hundred thousand dollars, which the conqueror refused to take, saying, "The sum which he offers will soon be spent; but the possession of such a masterpiece at Paris will adorn that capital for ages, and give birth to similar exertions of genius."

"Different matters are arranged in my head," said Napoleon, "as in drawers; I open one drawer and close another as I wish. I have never been kept awake by an involuntary pre-occupation of the mind. If I desire repose, I shut up all the drawers, and sleep. I have always slept when I wanted rest, and almost at will."

CURE FOR ECZEMA.—Take a small piece of cotton wool, make a depression in the center with the end of your finger, fill it with as much ground pepper as will rest on a five cent piece, gather it into a ball and tie it up, dip the ball into sweet oil and insert it into the ear, covering the latter with cotton wool, and use a bandage or cap to retain it in its place. Almost instant relief will be experienced, and the application is so gentle that an infant would not be injured by it, but experience relief as well as an adult.

The Josh Billing's Papers.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Q.—How fast will the "coming man" probably travel?

A.—It is impossible to say, but if he kant bete 2.25, he'd better sta where he is, for there is no glory left for a slow cuss, in these parts, but to run foot races with the crab family.

Q.—What are yure centiments in regard to southern rekonstruksun for the South?

A.—In mi opinyun, the best kind of rekonstruksun for the South, is to be born agin.

Q.—What is the most karniverous animal?

A.—Death.

Q.—What is the easiest thing to digest?

A.—A good joke.

Q.—Do yu think females kan ever practice medicine suckessfully?

A.—Why not! they kan beat the world bleedng a pocket book.

Q.—Iz there anything that is proof against ridicule?

A.—Nothing that i no of, except fashion and misketoz.

Q.—Iz it proper tew speak tew a lady acquaintance in the street fust, or last?

A.—I should think fust, for they tell me that wimmen cill have the last word.

Q.—Who are the only temperance folks in the world?

A.—The Greenlanders, whisky never thaws out there.

Q.—Iz it proper under any circumstances to use the word *Damn* as a tonic?

A.—It might possibly be proper, in speaking of a river that wuz dry eleven months in the year, to state carefully that it wazn't worth a dam.

Q.—What is one of the principal duties we owe to our country?

A.—The customs.

Q.—Do yu believe in the mirakel of Pharaoh and his hosts, being drank up in the Red Sea?

A.—I do; and i would like to see the same old mirakel tried over again on fero and his hosts, in New York city.

Q.—What do yu consider the most general pashun of the human heart?

A.—The luv or appiauze; it sticks tn everybody during life, and repeats it on the tometone.

Q.—If yu wuz best! with a boy, which of the lernst professions would yu dedicate him to?

A.—The Shumakers.

Q.—Iz there eny rule to obtain long life?

A.—Only one; live virtuously; and good life, if ever so short, kaste a lengthoning shaddo back upon time, and forward into eternity.

Q.—Which do yu kount the happiest time in man's life?

A.—Immediately after he has done a square thing.

Q.—Is whiskey a tonic?

A.—No, it is an alterative; it alters dollars into pence, and men into bruits.

Q.—Is revenge a victory?

A.—Kill a hornet after he has stung yu, and see if the wound heals enny quicker.

Q.—Don't yu think that nearly all the shrewd sayings and snug fitting maxims, in support of morality, and for the scourging of vice and philly are simply a rehash of what has been written long ago bi the ancients?

A.—I do, but that iz no argument against their reputation; there iz jist as much use for phisick now az there waz when kastor ile waz first invented.

Q.—What is the difference between a mistake and a blunder?

A.—When a man sets down a poor umbrella and takes up a good one he makes a mistake, but when he sets down a good umbrella and takes up a poor one he makes a blunder.

Q.—If I couldn't have but one thing, what dew yu think it would be?

A.—Kontentment, for with that i could buy awl the rest.

Q.—Which do yu think iz the best representative man, the level or the sorry Christian?

A.—There aint nothing in mi praties so hard tew judge of az pius heft, . . . i don't think the Lord ever takes the length of a man's face for a suit of heavenly clothes; he measures the soul.

Q.—What is that bes cure for love?

A.—Tew live on it.

Q.—What iz the best cure for pride?

A.—A fall on the ice before folks.

Q.—What is a slick old bachelor like?

A.—A cocoon.

Q.—What iz an excuse?

A.—The finesse or reason.

Q.—Where do the vain go tew when they die?

A.—A Barber's shop.

CONSUMPTION.—A writer in the *Atlantic Monthly* gives some startling evidence to prove that consumption is mainly caused by the dampness surrounding the abodes of those attacked by disease. He says that extended and repeated observations in England and Massachusetts show beyond doubt that other things being equal, consumption among the people is in direct proportion with the moisture of the localities where they live. He thinks that consumption is in no ordinary sense a hereditary disease, and believes that with proper precautions in building houses in dry places, and in draining wet places where houses are already built, this terrible disease may be robbed of full one-third of its victims at once, and may be eventually banished from among men entirely.

STRIKE.—The printer's strike in New York has terminated successfully for the craft. The employers have consented to an advance of three cents per thousand ems.

SPOONEY says that although figures don't lie, he was horribly deceived in his wife's figure.